

The survey and analysis of youth ideology and society in Japan and Republic of Korea in 2018

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to survey and analyze the ideology of youth in Japan and Republic of Korea (South Korea), and conclude the peace of North-East Asia and the change of capitalism, political system and people's movement as the basis of their ideology.

The results of the comparative research of attitudes towards the present time and the peace of North-East Asia are provided around the 2018 North Korea-United States summit in 12/ June 2018 at youth of Japan and Republic of Korea. It indicates that both society of Japan and Republic of Korea equally have traces of the ideological change revealed in universal forms of value individualization in the youth environment and the perception of chaotic character and polychronicity of one's own existence.

The condition and people's ideology has drastically changed in North-East Asia in 2018, but it seems that no scientist, researcher, journalist, nor politician is aware of the situation.

Approach description or methodology:

I surveyed and analyzed using methodology that the ideology of the youth in Japan and Republic of Korea in 2018 by psychological time.

I have concluded;

1. Japanese youth have drastically changed their ideology of the peace of North-East Asia. On the other hand, Korean youth have scarcely changed theirs in spite of their high expectation.
2. The change of capitalism, political system and people's movement as the basis of their ideology.

Key words: Time attitudes, Ideology, Peace of North-East Asia, Youth, Japan, Republic of Korea (South Korea)

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1. Introduction

I agree to what Ekaterina Zabelina says ‘the study of psychological time in current conditions acquires notable analytical and instrumental significance in the sphere of analysis of human behavior in modern society’. In my series of lectures called "Peace Study", started in 2003, students listen to the stories of elders who lived and experienced a war, survivor, and next study about the wars in the modern era, looking for the direction to peace and friendship. In the recent years these lectures are getting the biggest number of attendants which amounts to 40 percent of all freshmen. It indicates that students will possibly act with interest in this subject. Back in 1970s to 1990s in Japan, students did not show their obvious concern over war and peace, looking for "Peace study". I presume that there are 2 factors that have affected the students' consciousness; the biggest one is the terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001, the other one is the act in North-East Asia seeking for peace and friendship. In this way, we can effectively study the consciousness of the people by temporal approach.

Ekaterina Zabelina said that ‘It is believed that in the western countries (North America, Northern Europe) the orientation towards the future prevails, which is represented as a specific kind of value, in Latin America orientation to the present is dominant, and the countries of Asia and the Far East (China, Japan, Korea) are oriented to the reproduction and preservation of the values of the past (Muzdybaev, 2000; Hall, 1976; Yau, 1988; Ekaterina Zabelina, Julia Chestyunina, Wada Toshihiro, Irina Trushina, 2018)’. I have to mention that, regarding the comment

that the countries of Asia and the Far East are oriented to the reproduction and preservation of the values of the past, I can not agree with some part of the idea. As is shown in this presentation, it is obvious that students in Japan and Republic of Korea—hereinafter referred to as South Korea have future-oriented consciousness.

On base of the above, I study about consciousness of people before and after the social events in concern of the viewpoint of psychological sense of time. In this occasion, I present what I have concluded as the result of studying the answers for the questions, to the university students in Japan and high school students in Republic of Korea, about the present and peace of North-East Asia around the 2018. North Korea-United States summit in 12/June 2018.

2. Methods and sample

As the method of this paper, I support Dr. J. Nuttin about his way to conceive the time and the consciousness. Although, as I have not mastered his method, I have adopted a simple version to study the following result of the consciousness research. This research was carried out to the university students in Japan and high school students in Republic of Korea, about the present time and the Peace of North-East Asia around the 2018 North Korea-United States summit in 12/June 2018.

To reveal statistically significant differences in time attitude indicators in the two groups, I use the Mann-Whitney U test statistical criterion. The calculations were made using SPSS Statistics 24.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

The outline of the survey follows;

2-1. Target

2-1-1. University students in Japan

Location: Matsuyama-city, Ehime-prefecture

*Located in western Japan, 68km from Hiroshima city at the shortest.

As of August 1, 2018, the population of Ehime-prefecture is approx. 1.35 million, of Matsuyama-city 510 thousand people.

For its political climate, conservatives occupy the seats of majority for many decades.

Students: mainly major in Law, Economics, and Social Science

Number of students: 60 (male and female)

Age: between 19 to 21 years old

2-1-2. High school students in Republic of Korea

Location: Chungcheongnam-do, Yesan-gun

*Located in the west-central part of Republic of Korea, 120km from Seoul city at the shortest.

As of August 1, 2018, population of Chungcheongnam-do is approx. 2.12 million, of Yesan-gun 80 thousand people.

In spite of its strong conservative political climate, currently the majority support Democratic Party of Korea lead by President Moon Jae-in.

Students: study in general course

Age: 16 and 17 years old

2-2. Survey form

We ask you about the present time and the Peace of North-East Asia around the 2018 North Korea–United States summit in 12/June 2018

(1) Estimate your feelings towards the Present

(2) Estimate your feelings towards the 2018 North Korea–United States summit (substance)

*Note: 2018 North Korea–United States summit (substance)

Convinced that the establishment of new U.S.–DPRK relations will contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and of the world, and recognizing that mutual confidence building can promote the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong Un state the following:

1. The United States and the DPRK commit to establish new U.S.-DPRK relations in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries for peace and prosperity.

2. The United States and the DPRK will join their efforts to build a lasting and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.

3. Reaffirming the April 27, 2018 Panmunjom Declaration, the DPRK commits to work toward complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

4. The United States and the DPRK commit to recovering POW/MIA remains, including the immediate repatriation of those already identified.

3. Results

The results of a comparative analysis of the attitude toward the present time among youth of Japan and Republic of Korea, using the Mann-Whitney U test are presented in Tables 1. For clarity, only those scales for which significant differences were obtained are presented.

Table 1. The results of a comparative analysis of the attitude toward the present time among young people from Japan and South Korea

Indicators	M		U	P
	South Korean sample	Japanese sample		
Pleasant - Unpleasant	2,6	2,7	1068	0,320
Eventful - Uneventful	2,8	2,9	999	0,218
Safe - Terrible	2,6	3,0	871	0,014
Full of hopes - Hopeless	2,4	2,7	997	0,058
Easy - Difficult	2,6	3,7	459	0,001
Successful - Unsuccessful	2,5	3,0	827	0,005
Interesting - Boring	2,5	2,9	1182	0,890
Light - Dark	2,5	3,0	820	0,005
Intelligent - Senseless	2,5	2,9	845	0,008
Active - Passive	2,3	2,7	893	0,022

Analyzing the results presented in Table 1, we notice that South Korean youth are more positive than Japanese youth. Emotionally, South Korean youth tend to think more in Safe, Full of hopes, Easy, Successful, Light, Intelligent and Active way. .

Japanese youth assess more neutrally than South Korean youth. They appear emotionally balanced, as they select '3' at most, then select '2', which means they think neutrally but less positively.

South Korean youth also assess neutrally. They appear emotional, but they select many '2', secondary they select '3', so they think positively and neutrally. Japanese youth, specially, select on Fine-Awful, many of them indicate '2', '3'. Many of them indicate Full of hopes-Hopeless, they indicate '2', '3'. Many of them indicate Interesting-Boring, they indicate '2', '3'. This is because they have good things in their present life, I regard. But many of them indicate safe-terrible, they indicate '3', '4', '2', I imagine that they have fear in present. And many of them indicate easy-difficult, they indicate '4', '3', '5', specially '1' is 0, I think that they face some difficulties in their lives.

As results of this comparative analysis of the attitude toward the present time among youth from Japan and South Korea, they think positively about the present, and apparently South Korean youth show their future-oriented consciousness.

Table 2. The results of a comparative analysis of the attitude toward the 2018 North Korea-United States summit (substance)

Indicators	M		U	P
	SouthKorean sample	Japanese sample		
Mine - Stranger	2,3	3,1	703	0,001
Comfirm - Deny	2,4	2,4	1161	0,665
Convictional - Doubt	2,3	3,6	409	0,000
Concretefull - Concreteless	2,9	3,3	973	0,053
Return - No return	2,1	3,0	597	0,000
Hopefull - Hopeless	2,2	2,8	746	0,001

Analyzing the results presented in Table 2, we notice that South Korean youth more positively than Japanese youth. Japanese youth assess more neutrally than South Korean youth. It appears that they select many '3' for the answer, but South Korean youth select many '2'. Both Japanese youth and South Korean youth want the Peace of north-east Asia and think positively about the 2018 North Korea-United States summit.

Japanese youth seem to recognize, affirm, convict (a little weak) and feel concrete, hopeful. More emotionally, Republic of Korea youth seem to feel the same way as Japanese.

Actual contact with Japanese youth reveal the anxiety they had for the US-North Korea Crisis of Nuclear War last year, which have drastically changed into the signs of peace by realization of the South Korea-North Korea summit and the 2018 US-North Korea summit and gave the youth a strong consciousness for the Peace in North-East Asia. On the other hand, South Korean youth always have the strong consciousness about these summits. And the Peace of North-East Asia, but you realize they accept the circumstance rather calm and did not experience any strong change in their consciousness. Still South Korean youth welcome the summits, hope to be concrete, and have those strong consciousness on the Peace of North-East Asia.

4. Discussion

I surveyed and analyzed the ideology of youth in Japan and Republic of Korea to come to a conclusion about the Peace of North-East Asia and the change of Capitalism, Political system and People's movement as the basis of their ideology.

4-1. Capitalism of Japan and Republic of Korea (Theory of Capitalism)

4-1-1. Capitalism of Japan

Ten years have passed since September 15, 2008, the day of the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, an American leading investment bank, and then the global financial and economic crisis occurred. Since then the bubble economy went bankrupt and the financial and economy crisis followed worldwide, deregulation of finance in major countries is a serious problem. Protectionism against China by the U.S. Trump regime is a new phenomenon of capitalism.

Since 1997, the real GDP growth rate in Japan kept 1% level, but on September 28, 2018, the Nikkei 225 Stock Average of the Tokyo Stock Exchange temporarily rose to the highest level in the last 26 years and 10 months. Where the Japanese economy is going? Would the inconsistency of capitalism arise to the surface? We are in an important phase. As the Japanese Government "*Economic White Paper*" 2018 edition (The Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, Annual Report on the Japanese Economy and Public Finance 2018,) describes, the policy of Abenomics "Three Arrows", that is, Bold monetary policy - Flexible fiscal policy - Growth strategy to stimulate investment from private sector" have activated corporate earning power to mark its highest past profit, "Economic virtuous circle" is steadily and surely turning to achieve the employment and income environments, the increase in income leads to consumption, and investment expansion is steadily turning.

However, Japanese capitalism is still in conflict with its contradiction, so need a counter-measure against the rule (regulation of capitalism). Economic measures of the Abe cabinet launched at the end of 2012, expanded incredible monetary easing, fiscal expenditure, corporate tax cuts, deregulation and inflated "asset bubble" of large corporations and large asset owners." Market capitalization of public funds put into the domestic stock market reached 66.5 trillion yen as of the end of June 2018. The share of TSE 1st section capitalization also increased from 10.0% at the end of March to 10.3%. Public funds which amounts up to 10% of domestic stocks has raised stock prices. According to the statistics of corporate enterprises in fiscal 2017 released by the Ministry of Finance on September 3, internal reserves of large corporations (capital of more than 1 billion yen including finance and insurance industry) were 425.8 trillion yen, 22.4 trillion yen increased compared to 2016. It has increased 1.28 times since the start of the Abe administration at the end of 2012. Ordinary income was 57.6 trillion yen, an increase of 4.8 trillion yen from 2016. Net income increased by 8 trillion yen from 2016 to 44.9 trillion yen, 2.3 times the year 2012. The dividend amounted to 17.5 trillion yen, a sharp increase of 1.65 times compared to 2012. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (FY 2017), the number of executives who earned over 100 million yen in listed companies surpassed 530, renewing their

record highs.

Meanwhile, wages of employees of large corporations are approximately 5.75million yen, in reduction of 54,000 yen compared with fiscal 2016, which is only 1.03 times compared with 2012. Together with the consumption tax increase and price rise during this period, wages are substantially reduced, in contrast to the expansion of profits of large companies. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Government of Japan, “*Basic Survey on Wage Structure 2017*”, the average monthly salary of full-time employees excluding the overtime payment remained flat at 321,600yen, non-regular employees earned less by 0.5% to 210,000 yen. When setting the monthly salary of regular employees as 100, irregular workers are 65.5, falling by 0.3 points from the previous year, which means the wage disparity has expanded. The number of irregular female workers of low wages has increased, and wages of non-regular workers, as a whole, have been pushed down. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Government of Japan, Central Minimum Wage Council proposed to raise the national average of the minimum wage by 26 yen to attain an hourly wage of 874 yen in fiscal 2018, which still is at the very low level, compared to the average of over 1,000 yen wage per hour in many of the major countries in the world, and employees earn no more than 1.57 million yen by working full-time, 1,800 hours a year, moreover, the disparity among prefectures has further expanded, spurring population and labor shortage in rural areas.

The profits of large corporations are distributed, not to wages, but to the executive remuneration, retained earnings, dividends, eventually bring about economic disparities, wealth and rich and poor. This is the realization of the general law of capitalist accumulation. In the future, when the government increases the consumption tax, the economic disparity will expand further.

4-1-2. Capitalism of Republic of Korea

We should take some time to evaluate the Republic of Korea economy of Moon Jae-in administration, which was established in May, 2017, but we try to take note. Economic policy of his administration is "to create a sustainable human-centered economy". One is income-driven growth of consumer market by increasing income for low- and middle- income people, and another is innovative growth by developing the competitiveness of companies to discover new industrial fields. Although it takes time for the administration's policy to take effect, employment and income level of low-income people has not improved, economic disparity exists, and people are having a hard time living. The administration has promoted income-led growth in order to increase consumption by raising income by "Minimum wage of 10,000 won (about 1000 yen) in 2020" and “the 52 hours work per week” system, etc.. However, the sudden

increase in the minimum wage was to overturn wage conflicts between micro enterprise managers and non-regular workers. Small business managers raised voices of strong opposition in a management crisis and criticisms on economic policy expanded. In these days, the civil government start to emphasize "comprehensive growth" instead of "income-led growth" which was the core of economic policy, as a result they are critically acclaimed by academic societies.

On July 18, 2018, the government of Republic of Korea announced "economic affairs and policy direction for the second half of the fiscal year" and revised the real GDP growth rate in 2018 down to 2.9% from the original target 3.0% growth. Regarding the economic situation, they mentioned "The benefits of the global economic recovery are limited to some industries such as semiconductors, exports are sluggish except for semiconductors, and investment is decreasing." "While domestic demand is expanding on a number basis, lodging, drinking and eating are decreasing". They also mentioned bitterly about the future plans, "Construction and capital investment have contributed to economic growth, but so far will continue to be sluggish" "Consumer psychology is in the adjustment phase" "External environment is expected to maintain a recovery trend in the global economy, the trade friction between the US and China, etc. downward risk is rising".

Some people criticize economic policy of Republic of Korea focusing on income and consumption of the people and human development to compare with Japan, but each country has its problems. I believe that both Japan and Republic of Korea should not get away with its short-term improvement in employment due to the declining population, but we need to raise per-capita GDP by improving education and human resources development.

4-1-3. Declining population of Japan and Republic of Korea

In Japan, Republic of Korea, and China, the population has declined, there are more job offers than job hunters, but despite the fact that companies and regions are declining, young people have a positive consciousness to the present situation. They stand on the grounds of the present phase of capitalism and population decline.

On March 30, 2018, the Japan National Institute of Population and Security Research announced that the total population of 127.09 million people as of 2015 will decrease to 106.42 million by 2045, especially in rural areas, it will decline by 30%. The total fertility rate in Japan in 2017 decreased to 1.43, the measures against declining birthrate of the Japanese government are not in time, and the budget is about 0.2% of gross domestic product (GDP), I think it necessary for the Japanese government to implement budget measures, to promote working system reform and productivity improvement. In 2005, the government of Republic of Korea recorded the world's lowest desired birth rate of 1.08, and announced in 2006 the "Low Birth

Aged Society Basic Plan" (Republic of Korea, *The Basic Plan for low birthing elderly society*, 2006). In 2010, the government of Republic of Korea issued a second plan, raising childcare leave benefits, so that childcare period can be divided in several times. It recovered to 1.3 in 2011, but it fell to 1.19 in 2013.

The active opening ratio in Japan has risen, and the average active opening ratio (including part-timer, same in the following) in 2017 grew 1.50 times. This was the second highest in statistics history, after 1.76 times in 1973. However, compared with the economic growth rate, the employment environment has not enough improved, it is far from the high active opening ratio. The employment rate of university students as of the end of March, 2018 was 98.0% (0.4 point increase from the previous year), which was the highest since the start of the survey in 1997. In addition, university students are living their life without feeling particularly difficult to find job, and that is the basis of positive consciousness to life and society.

In Republic of Korea, the employment rate of university graduates announced in December 2017 was 67.7%. Since children born in the baby boom between 1991 and 1996 have reached the working age, the number of young people entering the labor market has been declining from 2009 to 2014 and the difficulties of finding employment continued. The population decline of young people became noticeable from 2015, and the employment situation improved slightly. In addition, adults and young people in Republic of Korea tend to place emphasis on brands, hoping to find employment in well-known companies and not for small and medium-sized enterprises, so mismatching between companies and job seekers is the basis for the high unemployment rate.

Today, in Japan and Republic of Korea employment rates of young people are high with population decrease, Republic of Korea is slightly higher. However, the declining population of Japan and Republic of Korea has led to future uneasiness, and young people are seeking a sustainable economy and society of young people by their hero.

4-2. Political systems (Human light and Constitutionalism)

4-2-1. Political systems of Japan

Japan politics is implementing a parliamentary cabinet system based on constitutionalism based on the Constitution of Japan that came into effect in May, 1947. In 2009, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), pro-US conservative, which was a ruling party for many years, faced downward, and the ruling and opposition parties regained power. In the general election in 2012, the LDP has returned to the ruling party, and the Abe administration was born. In October 2017, the LDP won the general election, the ruling party continued to hold two seats in the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives, maintaining a majority by the

LDP alone. The rationale for the LDP to occupy the majority is that economic policies and a strong stance towards Republic of Korea, China and North Korea. Also as political mechanics, the ruling coalition constitutes a coalition, whereas there are no opposing opposition parties, and the cooperation of minority parties is not sufficient. The Abe cabinet approval rating roughly ranged from 40% to 30% and unsupported about 30%. In April - June 2018, support and disapproval were reversed from the issue of government administration, but the support exceeded in September.

On September 20, 2018, the president's election of the ruling LDP was implemented, and Abe has elected the president again. The president's election was more favorable to Prime Minister Abe than the "election to elect the prime minister" rather than "the election to elect a prime minister", but the former secretary general of the opposing horse, Ishiba was 45% in party votes, he won a good fight. This is "the beginning of the end" of the Abe administration towards the end of his term of office three years later. While the Abe administration sticks to the amendment of Article 9 of the Constitution, it is faced with important issues such as economic policy, diplomacy with North Korea and Russia.

On the other hand, the opposition party has become multi-party, the lower house is divided into seven factions, less than one fifth of the ruling party LDP. There is a need for opposition fighting that produces antagonism between the ruling and opposition parties. A criticism of the Abe administration was seen in the former LDP presidential election, and whether future opposition parties can become the public opinion in the future is a future task. Although local governments where we live have various problems, criticism against the ruling party is strong in East Japan in Japan, and it is strongly supported in western Japan. The grounds are based on the seriousness of local governments' problems and the influence of people's movement.

There is a high support rate for young people in their 20s and 30s and voters in their 60s to the LDP on the grounds that the LDP won the victory in the House of Representatives election in October, 2017. However, it should be evaluated that the young people did not conserve themselves, but instead choosing a realistic choice that wants stability of politics.

4-2-2. Political systems of Republic of Korea

On April 13, 2016, the Democratic Party of Korea, who holds the medieval and leftist policies to which President Moon belongs, won the metropolitan area in the 20th general election, won the 123 seats (proportional 13 seats) and won first prize It became a party. On May 9, 2017, Mr. moon was elected in the Republic of Korea presidential election, and Democratic Party of Korea became the ruling party. Beginning in April, 2018, the Democratic Party maintained the approval rating of around 50%. In the unified local election held on June 13, the

victory was made at 14 of the 17 wide-ranging municipalities' heads of the nationwide (wide area group chief) election.

After June, 2018, the president Moon's support rate plummeted. The cause is that the commitment to "raising the minimum wage" has not been realized, but the support rate to the president remains high. The moon administration has strong economic policy strongly endorsed by the people, but it is on the way, 2018, following the Olympic Games, faced an important issue related to the inter-Korean talks and the peace of North-east Asia.

In Republic of Korea, young people who were the subject of this survey lived in Chungcheongnam-do, this local government has traditionally maintained strong political climate. However, the supporters of the President Moon and the Democratic Party of Korea occupy a majority, attracting public opinion about political method of the former administration and criticism of economic problems, avoidance of crisis of each war, unification of the North and South.

4-3. People's movement (protagonist of Society)

4-3-1. People's movement of Japan and Republic of Korea

Thirty years have passed since the political change that triggered the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Analyzing the past 30 years, the driving force to change society lies in public opinion and behavior as the protagonist.

According to the OECD "*Better Life Index*" (38 countries) of 2016, in the item of "citizen participation", Japan was the 37th and Korea was the 6th. Korean election voting rate is 76%, far exceeding the OECD average of 68%, and the voting rate of Korean base layer 20% is 71%. Regarding citizen participation, there is a big gap in Japan and Republic of Korea. In the case of politics in Republic of Korea, the two major powers ruled, citizen participation that supports it, people are exercising, while Japanese politics is one strong and weak of ruling party LDP and Abe administration, opposition party that supports it and criticism power citizen participation, people's movement is weak. However, Japanese young people, women, and minorities have been politically speaking in recent years.

Since 1970's, popular behavior, street demonstrations and socialist theory and thought have declined in Japan since the 1970s. However, since the middle of the 2000s, economic disparity and structural violence due to deregulation became prominent, and the words of war and anti-war have been strongly expressed. Since the 1990s, People of Okinawa Prefecture has become increasingly active in public opinion and action seeking revision of the Japan-US area agreement and the elimination of US military bases, strengthening skepticism of the Japan-US military alliance and contemplating the base problem. In the class of peace studies that I have started since 2003, students listen to stories of war experiences, consider contemporary wars,

and look forward to peace and friendship. 40% of first graders take the class which is the largest class, and it can be understood that young people are interested in this subject and have a possibility to speak as a protagonist. After the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011 and the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, about the nuclear for the nuclear power policy and the reconstruction policy, as well as a big demonstration was held similarly over the security legislation in 2015, discussion also occurred in SNS. In recent years, the hate speech and criticism against Republic of Korea, China and North Korea, the hate speech to LGBT and criticism are spreading. Young people are taking part and led by such popular behavior, street demonstration, information exchange at SNS.

In Republic of Korea, conservatives played the power since 2008, but there are a series of misconducts such as incomplete response to the sinking accident of the large-sized passenger ship Seolwal that occurred on April 16, 2014, and Choi Sun-Sil gate case On March 10, 2017, president impeachment was established, Mr. Moon Jae-in was elected in the Korean presidential election on May 9, 2017

4-3-2. Japanese and Republic of Korea youth take part in the People's movement

■The Peace of North-East Asia

In 2018, young people in Japan and Republic of Korea generally welcomed and expected the peace of North-East Asia. Travelers to Japan, South Korea and North-East Asia increased sharply this summer. Young people in Japan and Republic of Korea are interested in the following countermeasures. (1)Japan will reflect on the aggression war and colonial rule had done in the past and resolve world problems peacefully. (2)Sign a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in North-East Asia. (3)Settle the North Korean problem with the six-party talks. (4) Aim for the diplomatic solution of the territorial issue and make a declaration not to intensify conflict. Welcoming the 2018 North Korea-United States summit, in order to realize denuclearization and the establishment of a peace regime, together with the efforts of us, cooperation of related countries and the international community seek out remedies.

■Nuclear war prevention, nuclear weapons abolition

In Japan and Republic of Korea, young people descendants of the victims by nuclear weapons, have kept close to the atomic bomb victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and have been working on the nuclear war prevention and nuclear weapons ban actions. On July 7, 2017, the Nuclear Weapons Convention was adopted in favor of 122 countries, two-thirds of the members of the United Nations. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons strictly prosecuted the inhumanity of nuclear weapons banned the "threat of development, experimentation, production, possession, use, and etc."The global civil society encompasses nuclear powers and allies,

aims to be a society without nuclear warfare and nuclear weapons, and young people in Japan and Republic of Korea are trying to further develop this approach.

■The Collaboration and Solidarity of Japanese and Republic of Korea

At the Seoul City Hall of Korea on March 13, 2018, "Republic of Korea-Japan Peace Conference for the Peace of the Korean Peninsula and Protection of Japan's Peace Constitution" was held. The themes are (1) the prevention of the crisis of the war in the Korean Peninsula and the cooperation of the civil society of Japan to defend the peace constitution of Japan, (2) the role of the civic peace movement of Japan and Korea for the peace structure of North-East Asia and how to cooperate. Young people in Japan and Republic of Korea are trying to further develop the cooperation and solidarity of these people.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of this presentation is for me to analyze the ideology of youth of Japan and Republic of Korea.

My conclusions are:

1. In Japan youth have drastically changed their ideology of the Peace of North-East Asia. In Republic of Korea youth have scarcely changed their ideology of the Peace of North-East Asia, but expect for it so much.
2. I conclude the change of Capitalism, Political system and People's movement as the basis of their ideology.

Since 2018, the youth of Japan and Republic of Korea have welcomed the conversion from nuclear war crisis between DPRK and US. They are also paying more attention to the progress of the South Korea-North Korea summit as well as the 2018 US-North Korea summit. And, I believe, they began to think and act for themselves to achieve the Peace of North-East Asia.

At the end of the presentation I would like to express my great expectation for youth in Japan and Republic of Korea to contribute to build the Peace of North-East Asia.

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Conference presentation

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